

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

DUBLIN DIVISION

TIMOTHY BO REESE,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	CV 316-087
)	
TIFFANY SAILEM, Lieutenant; TIMMON,)	
C.E.R.T.; and FOREMAN, C.E.R.T.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

ORDER

Plaintiff, an inmate at Rutledge State Prison, commenced this case pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 regarding events alleged to have occurred at Johnson State Prison in Wrightsville, Georgia. He is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on July 25, 2017, to which Plaintiff responded. (Doc. nos. 36, 49, 50.) Defendants filed an amended motion to dismiss in light of Plaintiff's response on September 22, 2017. (Doc. no. 51.)

A motion to dismiss is dispositive in nature, meaning the granting of a motion to dismiss results in the dismissal of individual claims or an entire action. If Plaintiff fails to respond, the motion will be deemed unopposed and granted, resulting in the dismissal of the claims that are the subject matter of the motion. See Loc. R. 7.5.

When, on a motion to dismiss, matters outside the pleadings are presented to and not excluded by the Court, the normal course is for the Court to determine whether the motion to

dismiss should be treated as one for summary judgment and therefore disposed of as provided by Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. Jones v. Auto. Ins. Co., 917 F.2d 1528, 1532 (11th Cir. 1990). However, if the motion to dismiss raises the issue of exhaustion of administrative remedies,¹ the Eleventh Circuit has ruled: “Because exhaustion of administrative remedies is a matter in abatement and not generally an adjudication on the merits, an exhaustion defense . . . should be raised in a motion to dismiss, or be treated as such if raised in a motion for summary judgment.” Bryant v. Rich, 530 F.3d 1368, 1374-75 (11th Cir. 2008).

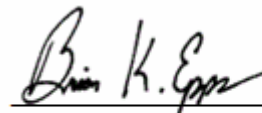
Although a motion to dismiss based on an exhaustion defense need not be converted to a motion for summary judgment, “it is proper for a judge to consider facts outside of the pleadings and to resolve factual disputes so long as the factual disputes do not decide the merits and the parties have sufficient opportunity to develop a record.” Id. at 1376 (citations omitted). Therefore, if the exhaustion issue cannot be resolved based on the pleadings alone, and if a defendant submits affidavits or other evidence in support of the motion to dismiss, the plaintiff must be given the opportunity to submit his own affidavits or other evidence contradicting a defendant’s submissions. See id. Accordingly, since the motion to dismiss in this case raises the issue of exhaustion of administrative remedies, Plaintiff’s response to the motion should include appropriate supporting affidavits or other documentary evidence he may have to contest any exhaustion issue raised by Defendants.

To assure Plaintiff’s response is made with fair notice of the requirements of the

¹The Prison Litigation Reform Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), states, “No action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under section 1983 of this title, or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.”

Federal Rules of Civil Procedure regarding motions to dismiss, generally, and motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, the Court **DIRECTS** the **CLERK** of **COURT** to attach a copy of Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 and 41 to Plaintiff's service copy of this Order. Plaintiff shall have until October 30, 2017 to respond to Defendants' amended motion to dismiss.

SO ORDERED this 13th day of October, 2017, at Augusta, Georgia.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian K. Epps", is written over a horizontal line.

BRIAN K. EPPS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA